

## SECTION 5. EVALUATING EVACUATION AND DITCHING DEMONSTRATIONS

**1749. AREAS TO BE EVALUATED.** During phase four of the aborted takeoff, emergency evacuation demonstration, or the ditching demonstration, the FAA team must evaluate the following areas:

A. Crewmember compliance and effectiveness in performing assigned duties and responsibilities. For example, a flight attendant's effectiveness in assessing outside conditions, opening exits, and passenger evacuation commands. Another example is passengers assisting in launching liferafts during a ditching demonstration. The flight attendant's instructions to the passengers must conform with the information provided in the operator's manual.

B. The flightcrew's effectiveness in exercising command responsibilities and the coordination and communication between the flightcrew and flight attendants.

C. The capability of each item of emergency equipment (whether it performed its intended functions). Were there any deficiencies or delays caused by the emergency equipment?

D. All designated exits and slides were opened, deployed, and "ready for use" within the appropriate time criteria. For a full-scale evacuation demonstration, that all designated exits and slides were properly operated and all passengers and crewmembers were properly evacuated within 90 seconds. For a partial

evacuation demonstration, that all designated exits were opened and slides were "ready for use" within 15 seconds.

E. For ditching demonstrations, that the cabin, passenger and flight attendants were made ready for a water landing within 6 minutes. The liferafts were efficiently removed from storage, and all designated life vests, liferafts, and or sliderafts were properly inflated.

**1751. DETERMINING RESULTS OF DEMONSTRATIONS.** Failing to meet a specified time limit is automatic grounds for an unsatisfactory demonstration. Deficiencies in other areas such as crewmember effectiveness, or equipment malfunctions which occur even when timing criteria is met, may be grounds for determining the demonstration unsatisfactory. The severity of the deficiency and the basic cause must be carefully considered. If the cause of a relatively severe deficiency was due to improper company training, procedures, or maintenance, the demonstration should be judged as unsatisfactory. For example, if all emergency lighting failed to illuminate due to a maintenance problem, there is sufficient grounds for determining the demonstration unsatisfactory. Minor deficiencies can usually be resolved with responsible company personnel without having to declare the demonstration unsatisfactory.

**1752. - 1754. RESERVED.**

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